(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2094.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1787.

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Eſquire.

SIR,

SUPPOSING that the ſubjects in diſpute between us were ſufficiently explained to be underſtood, and that a continuance of our controverſy would neither give pleaſure or information to the public, I did not intend again to publiſh; but your laſt addreſs contains aſſertions ſo groundleſs, and reaſoning ſo fallacious, that I ſhould be wanting in a juſt regard to truth were I by ſilence to ſuffer the intended deception to take place. Your laboured ſlander, and ſtudied abuſe, I view with equal contempt and indifference, and ſhall never envy or attempt to rival you in a talent which the moſt vulgar and malicious generally poſſeſs in the higheſt degree.

To prove your right to double commiſſion on the ſales of Nanticoke manor, you have laboured very hard to invalidate the teſtimony of ſeveral witneſſes, men of acknowledged integrity and good underſtanding. The attempt muſt be allowed to be a bold one, and it muſt alſo be admitted that your cauſe requires ſuch remedy; but, I believe this, like all your other ſhifts, will prove unſucceſsful, and if you could induce mankind, ſo far to forget the reſpect which is due to the teſtimony of honeſt men on oath, as to ſuppoſe the witneſſes alluded to did not ſwear to the truth; yet you would not, by this, prove your right to double commiſſion, which, by arguments that need not be repeated, has been ſhewn to be illegal in every caſe

For the purpoſe of proving that the witneſſes have not ſworn to the truth, you have mentioned *written deſcriptions* of the lots, the original ſale, and the plots of the manor. The only books I ever ſaw reſpecting the ſale of this property are, your ſale book and leger; they were produced before the governor and council, and are now in my poſſeſſion ready to be ſhewn. The only deſcription of the lots or lands, parts of Nanticoke manor, appearing upon the ſale book is, the quantity of land ſold to each purchaſer; for inſtance, Henry Hooper 47¾ acres, at 10/0, £.23 17 6 Clement Hollyday 157, and 155½. at £.4 4 6, £.1320 6 3. William Wheeland and James Shaw 494½ acres, at £.2 13 0, £ 1323 13 6. And ſo on to the end of the ſales. I have the plot which was made by Mr. Barrow, ſurveyor of Dorcheſter county, in conſequence of your firſt ſale, which I got from the land-office, and is, I preſume, agreeably to the plot by which you ſold.—And the only *deſcriptions* upon the plot made by the ſurveyor are, the lots laid down and circumſcribed by lines, and numbered, and referred to in the ſurveyor's explanation by letters and figures. The plot upon which the commiſſioners drew lines, and by which they ſold, has not been returned to my knowledge. There is an old plot in the land-office made for the late proprietary, but upon this the manor is not divided into lots, as you ſold them; and therefore, I preſume, this is not the plot you refer to. *

You have attempted to ſet aſide the evidence of Mr. Traverſe and Mr. Willey, reaſoning from the *nature* of their teſtimony, and drawing the form of your argument from the particular *manner of wording* their depoſitions.—Mr Traverſe ſwears, that Pritchet Willey *fully expected* the lots he bought lay in a different manner from what they were laid off. You ſay, that it is impoſſible for any mortal but Pritchet Willey to know his *thoughts, conceptions, or expectations.* It appears to me, that your poſition is by no means true; becauſe there are a variety of circumſtances and ſituations from which what paſſes in a man's mind may be diſcloſed with ſuch certainty as to be depoſed to by others—Suppoſe, for inſtance, a tract of land called Black-Acre, lying in Anne-Arundel county, was expoſed to public ſale, declared by the auctioneer to be the land *intended to be ſold*, perſons aſſemble on the land and bid for it, converſation paſſes reſpecting the ſoil and improvements on the land, and it is ſtruck off to A. Afterwards the ſeller offers to convey to the purchaſer a tract of land in *Kent county called Black-Acre:* Could not any perſon preſent at the ſale, and acquainted with all the circumſtances, very ſafely ſwear that A. *fully expected* he was bidding for, and did purchaſe, *Black-Acre in Anne-Arundel county?* The witneſs might give the grounds of his aſſertion, ſo might Mr. Traverſe and Mr. Willey have done; and the only exception which could, according to the moſt minute legal exactneſs, be taken to their evidence is, that they have not diſcloſed the facts and circumſtances upon which they make their reſpective aſſertions; but when men of character undertake to ſwear *poſitively*, although they do not diſcloſe the grounds of their aſſertion, every man of candour would rather ſuppoſe the aſſertion was grounded on facts and circumſtances ſufficient to convince the rational mind, than, that ſuch men would hatch up a perjury to ſerve each other in a concern of very ſmall value. The teſtimony of the witneſſes, together with the application of Mr. Hollyday, and a view of the land, and the nature of the thing, were, in my judgment, ſufficient to vacate the ſales, and I never heard of any contrary evidence being in exiſtence. Mr. Hollyday's purchaſes lay at the upper and lower parts of the manor, and Mr. Sullivane's nearly in the middle. You admit theſe purchaſers were properly releaſed; there were ſeveral different tracts of patented land in the manor, which, it would appear, the commiſſioners knew nothing of. Under theſe circumſtances, can it be poſſible that ſales made by drawing lines with a pen over an old plot, without a ſurvey, had the ſmalleſt chance of being right? That you did not ſell Mr. Steele's and Mr. Becraft's lands *intentionally*, is admitted; but it is, nevertheleſs, certain, that the lands of theſe gentlemen were *included in the lines by which you ſold.*

The ſales of Nanticoke manor were taken up in the aſſembly in June, 1783, when the following reſolution, which originated in the ſenate, paſſed:

"Whereas the claims which have been ſet up to the property ſold in Nanticoke manor *will cover* moſt of the purchaſes which were made; and it being unjuſt to ſubject the purchaſers to executions, until the ſtate is ſatisfied of their title to ſaid lands: RESOLVED, That no execution be iſſued againſt the purchaſers of ſaid manor, ſold for the redemption of the laſt emiſſion, before the end of next ſeſſion of aſſembly, unleſs further order be taken therein at ſaid ſeſſion."

Application was made in November ſeſſion, 1784, to the aſſembly by the purchaſers, the petition was committed, and the aſſembly found ſufficient grounds to paſs a law; the intendant delivered you the bonds taken for the vacated ſales. All theſe things you were perfectly acquainted with, and never diſcloſed any objection to theſe meaſures, maintaining a perfect ſilence, until a queſtion ariſes reſpecting your charge of double commiſſion, and then every thing is to be tried to ſupport a ſale reſpecting which, always before, the moſt perfect indifference had been ſhewn.—You charge me with being haſty in declaring the ſales void. The act paſſed November ſeſſion, 1784. The ſales were not declared void until ſometime in April, 1785. You knew of the law, and if you had any evidence to contradict, or invalidate, what had been diſcloſed, you certainly ought to have diſcovered it, and not to have kept it back, as a ground for cenſure, or as a pretext for charging a double commiſſion, when it could anſwer no other purpoſe.

You charge me with vacating parts of purchaſes, and ſuffering the purchaſers to retain the moſt valuable part, to the injury of the ſtate, and the caſe of Dr. Wheeland's purchaſe is recited as an inſtance to prove this charge. Let us examine the circumſtances. It appears by the treaſurer's books and the bonds lodged, that Dr. Wheeland bonded for £.737 7 3, with his ſecurities. Mr. James Shaw for £.586 6 3, with his ſecurities. It appears by the plot made in conſequence, and under your direction, that lot No. 5 is *divided* between Dr. Wheeland and Mr. Shaw, 131½ acres to the latter, and 273¾ to the former, the part of each being circumſcribed by lines, and referred to in the ſurveyor's explanation, as the property of the reſpective purchaſers. The entry upon your ſale book, page 28, (which however, I did not ſee till May 1786,) long after the ſale was vacated, is as follows:

William Wheeland, } 494½ acres, at £.2 13 0,
James Shaw, } £.1323 13 6.

And in your leger, page 63, thus:

William Wheeland and James Shaw.

1782, Jan. 22. To confiſcated property per ſale book, page 28, ſpecie or red - - £.1323 13 6

By bond W. Wheeland, £.737 7 3
By ditto J. Shaw, 586 6 3
£.1323 13 6

Under theſe circumſtances, was it poſſible for me to ſuppoſe that Dr. Wheeland had bought the *whole lot*, and afterwards, without the *approbation of the commiſſioners*, transferred a part of his purchaſe to Mr. Shaw? The commiſſioners took ſeparate bonds from theſe purchaſers. They ſevered the purchaſe by their plot; and theſe gentlemen were, to every intent and purpoſe, ſeparate purchaſers of diſtinct parcels of land. If Dr. Wheeland was the purchaſer of the whole, and afterwards ſold out, his bond ought to have been taken for the whole,—and the whole ought to have been laid off for him by the commiſſioners plot; but the reverſe of this appeared; and if there was an improper ſeparation of this purchaſe, it was the act of the commiſſioners, not of the intendant; I found them ſeparate purchaſers—Dr. Wheeland did not chooſe to have his purchaſe vacated, and therefore I could not meddle with it—Mr. Shaw complained of being deceived, ſupported his allegation, and deſired to be releaſed from the purchaſe, and therefore I could not refuſe to releaſe him. Now with what attention to truth or candour can you allege, that "Dr. Wheeland purchaſed lot No. 5, and ſoon afterwards ſold parts of it to another perſon."—If it be ſo, your books are wrong. Your ſurvey is wrong. And the bonds taken by you and lodged in the treaſury, were wrong. How was I to know, without the leaſt intimation from you, that all theſe acts were erroneous, and that notwithſtanding their evidence, Mr. Shaw had nothing to do with the purchaſe? It would ſave me much trouble, and I think you ſome mortification, if you would examine facts with more attention before you make aſſertions. The charge juſt mentioned is of a piece with the account you have ſtated to ſhew the loſs on the reſale of the manor, in which a calculation is made, without the ſmalleſt attention to fact; and when this liberty is taken, figures may be made to ſpeak any thing. When called upon to ſhew the reaſon why you made the ſale of Nanticoke manor ſo expeditiouſly, that you had not time to lay off the land agreeably to law, by way of juſtification you alleged, in your publication of the 5th of October, 1786, "that the governor and council ſaw the neceſſity of ſupporting the red money, and urged the commiſſioners to proceed to the ſales of property; that their idea correſponded with that of the commiſſioners, and that much depended on exertion at that critical period." When dates are compared, you find this ground is not tenable, becauſe I have ſhewn beyond doubt, that inſtead of our circumſtances being *critical* when you made this ſale, they were ſecure and flouriſhing, and did not require your great aid, the Britiſh army having been taken three months before at York.—You now tell us, "this glorious event, which put our affairs in a flouriſhing condition, was an inducement with the commiſſioners to go on with the ſales while we were in this ſituation, for it was to be apprehended, if the ſales were delayed until the ſucceeding ſpring, our bay would be infeſted and threatened with pirates."

It muſt be obſerved, that you change your ground to the direct contrary, with as much facility as a hornpipe dancer does his ſteps, and you do it without ſeeming to have your feelings in the leaſt hurt by the turn. But you are not content with having fixed yourſelf in this deſpicable ſituation, but are determined to heighten its diſgrace by a barefaced miſrepreſentation, alleging that the capture of the Britiſh army *is mentioned by me to give colour to an opinion that the commiſſioners ought to have poſtponed the ſale of this manor until after a ſurvey could be made.*—This important event was not mentioned with ſuch view, nor is ſo ſtated, nor can it be ſo underſtood. I alleged, that between the time of the Britiſh army being taken, and the time you made the ſale, was near three months, in which there was ample time to have made the ſurvey, and been prepared to ſell as ſoon as you did I ſhewed by the fact, that your allegation, that this was "a critical period," was not true, and that the excuſe for ſelling without ſurvey, was alſigned pretence intended to deceive—You now admit the force of the evidence I offered, by taking a contrary ground. If you were governed by that regard to veracity you ſo often profeſs to be,

* *On Wedneſday the 28th of February, after the preſs was fit for the above, being in the land-office, and mentioning ſomething reſpecting plots of Nanticoke manor, which you ſtated in your laſt publication, Mr. Callahan, the regiſter, informed me, that there were two plots of the manor in the office, and gave them to me. I obſerve upon one of the plots lines drawn and lots marked in your hand writing; and lots held by M'Calliſter's and Smith's heirs are mentioned; but I have not an opportunity, without ſtopping my publication for this week, to compare theſe plots with your ſtate of facts and reaſoning. Theſe plots, to the beſt of my recollection and belief, I never ſaw before, although I inquired for all the plots in the office, and received from the regiſter, which I have referred to. The regiſter informs me, that he delivered all the plots of this manor which he knew to be in the office at the time of my application, and ſuppoſes theſe he has now given me muſt have been put in ſince.*

or made your assertions with a cautious regard to the fact, why did you not at first say what you now do; that our situation was not critical, but prosperous long before, and at the time when your sale was made; and that you took this favourable opportunity to sell this property.—I should have admitted the fact, but I could not have coincided in the justness of the conclusion, because it involves this absurd position, that men ought to act wrong when in prosperous situations, because they may possibly, by adversity, be driven to act erroneously; and this involves another still more absurd, that both adverse and prosperous situations necessarily lead to error.

Your slanderous insinuations against my whiggism, will not, with any man of the least discernment, extricate you from the censure of attempting to impose on the public, by a fiction in the first instance, and by a sophistical conclusion in the second.

You attempt to answer the charge of neglecting to take bonds from the purchasers *immediately* on the sales being made, by shifting the question, and would endeavour to induce a belief, that I had charged the commissioners with neglecting to *apply* to the purchasers to give bonds. This charge is no where made by me. That the commissioners might have applied to the purchasers at divers times *after the sales were over*, and that letters of excuse may have been received, is not denied. You well know the charge is of a quite different nature, to wit, that you ought to have demanded bonds immediately on the sale being made, and if refused or delayed, you ought to have sold the property again, and this would have secured the state against all the delay and loss which the reverse conduct has produced. You admit the sales were voidable upon neglect or refusal of the purchaser to give bond, but contend, that the lands sold very high, and that the state would have lost by your declaring the sales void. I answer, that if the sales had been declared void by the commissioners upon the first neglect or refusal by the purchasers to bond, the property would have sold as high, or very nearly so, to others, and that selling land high, without bringing principal or interest into the treasury, is no advantage, but a real loss to the state, the commissions for selling being high and certain—And that a reasonable price well secured, is much more advantageous than a nominal high price, depending upon after hazardous events, whether any part of it will ever be received. Thus this argument rests. And I should have wanted every regard to common sense to have been satisfied by the letters you refer to, that you acted rightly to put the finances of the state in such situation, that payment for the property could be delayed by such excuses

You charge me, in your usual gross and ungentlemanly language, with making an assertion not warranted by your remonstrance and Mr. Hollyday's petition, and with drawing an inference from these papers directly contrary to their plain meaning — You certainly have had experience sufficient to have taught you, that the most positive assertion, decorated with all the graces of rude language, would neither disprove a fact or pass for sound reasoning, and yet you will repeat the experiment whenever you are at loss for evidence or argument.—I cited the whole of the petition and remonstrance, and if any unwarranted assertion was made, or improper conclusion drawn every reader had a fair opportunity of discovering the fallacy.

From the circumstances attending the passage of the act for consolidating the funds, &c and from the remonstrance and petition alluded to, I have made the following conclusions: "That it was not the wish of the legislature you should resel the property; it was the request of you and Mr. Hollyday that you should have the opportunity of securing a commission by the resale." That you both had the strongest apprehensions of losing all commission on property sold and not bonded for, if the bill, with the direction to *the intendant* to sell, passed into a law; and that the only complaint you had, was, that if the property was resold, without your having an opportunity of finishing the business, and thereby entitling yourselves to commission, that you would lose the whole fruits of your past labours.

You now assert, that the contrary of these conclusions may fairly be deduced from the remonstrance and petition, and that you were of the same opinion when the remonstrance was put in, that you now profess to entertain —If I understand the opinion you now hold upon these subjects, it is, that the commissioners would have been entitled to commission on the first sales, although the act before mentioned had directed the intendant to make the resales instead of the commissioners, and that the commissioners being directed by the act to make the resales, and having done so, are entitled to commission both on the first and second sales.—And you declare you was not under an apprehension *of losing the commission*, if that part of the resolve alluded to, had passed into a law. That you and Mr. Hollyday applied to the assembly with some design, is clear—That this design was not to give information, which might prevent the assembly doing any injury to the state, is equally clear; because no information is given by either, which the assembly could be supposed ignorant of before the applications made.

You expressly state in your remonstrance, "that the report of the committee of supply contained a resolution, which had then already been passed by the house of delegates, directing a second sale of that part of confiscated property which had been sold by the commissioners, and for which bonds had not been taken; *whereby the commissioners would lose the commissions on those sales.* And that the resolve was fraught with such injustice and iniquity towards *you* that you were persuaded it would not have an advocate in either branch of the legislature, when your conduct was fully stated. You also express an hope that the part of the report which directed a second sale of unbonded property might not be passed into a law, as the legislature would thereby at one breath give their fiat to deprive *you* of what you apprehended to be justly due to you for services performed years before," and you suggest, that under the circumstances you had premised, you conceived yourself to be as much *entitled* to a proportionate part of the commission arising on the unbonded sales, as any citizen of the state was to property he had acquired under the sanction of laws.

Mr. Hollyday states in his petition, "that the second sale was directed to be made by the *intendant*, and the *commissioners* might in consequence *lose* the whole of the commissions arising from the first sales;" and after mentioning his services and the money he had received declares, that if nothing was to be allowed *for the sales of that part of the confiscated property which was unbonded*, he apprehended that if there was not a balance against him in favour of the state, there would be little or nothing for him to receive Let any person possessed of intellects compare these suggestions with the inferences made by me, and say if the conclusions I have drawn do not necessarily follow from the premises; the language is so clear and pointed, that explanation is needless.

You lay hold of the part of your remonstrance in which you state your title to a proportionate part of the commission, to destroy the inference arising from every other part of the remonstrance. But this is an attempt to mislead, by concealing the question between us, which is not upon what grounds your claim would have really stood, if no law at all had been passed upon the subject; but what was your opinion of the effect of the proposed law upon your claim? These are very different questions, and although you might have been sincere in your declaration of right to commission before any law passed, yet you might suppose that such law, appointing another to sell, might deprive you of any legal claim to commission, and however you may now attempt to shew the absurdity of such an opinion, you certainly entertained it when your remonstrance was put in, or you were not in earnest in your assertion of your claim to commission; for it is preposterous in the extreme to suppose you were, when the remonstrance was preferred, of the same opinion you now profess to be of; if this were the case, and you had no apprehensions of losing the commission, I ask, what reason had you to apply to the assembly? Why complain? Why such strong expressions of injustice being done you by the resolve or bill grounded on it? All this was the raving of a lunatic, and not the dictate of sober sense, *if nothing was apprehended.* No loss or injury dreaded as the consequence of the resolve or bill complained of; if your right to commission on the first sales was certain, although *another might be directed to sell*, the legislature directing any other officer to sell was doing you no injury or injustice; if you then believed as you now profess, that *you*, being appointed to resel, of course are entitled to double commission, and you supposed it was intended that the commissioners should resel; this could not be complained of as an injury, because by it they were getting two commissions instead of having what they called a claim to one—You cannot but allow the force of these remarks, and must admit, that if you had any meaning in your application, it was to secure *a commission* which you were very much afraid would be lost; but you will ask from whence I infer that it was your own request that you should resel the property and have the opportunity of securing a commission? I answer, that although neither you or Mr Hollyday request, in *express words*, that the commissioners should be empowered to resel, yet the very nature of the application, and the terms used, plainly speak what you *wished to be done.* Mr Hollyday states, that the *intendant* is directed to resel, from which he apprehends injurious consequences to the *commissioners.* You assign the reason for your becoming a commissioner upon colonel Ramsey's resignation to be, that you might finally compleat the *unfinished business*, and be enabled to draw commission. And what is conclusive upon this part of the dispute is, that after the amendment made by the senate to give the direction to resel to the *commissioners*, we hear no complaints against the bill, your application had succeeded according to your wishes, and the predicted loss which might happen to the state by the resales was forgot in the pleasure you felt by having secured *a commission* to yourselves.—You are aware of the consequence of admitting that your objection did not go to the *person* to be appointed to resel; for this being admitted would prove that your opinion, as to the right to commission, could not be the same when the remonstrance was drawn as it now is. You therefore assert, that both you and Mr. Hollyday remonstrated against *a second sale altogether.* This is not the fact. Mr. Hollyday expressly states the injury *he* apprehends to be a consequence of the resales being directed to be made by the *intendant*; he mentions indeed that he supposed that some of the members did not remember an act which they had assented to at April session 1782, and refers to your remonstrance to shew the injury the state would sustain by repealing a clause in the act, or rendering it a dead letter. You remonstrate against the resale *directed by the resolve*, because injurious to *you* as a commissioner; you mention that the state would lose by a resale; but this was not the *ground of your remonstrance*, which in truth was of a private and not of a public nature. To shew that you objected to the *thing* being done, and not to the *person* who was to do it, and to shew that the resale mentioned in the *resolve*, and that directed by the *bill*, were *different as to the person directed to resel.* You assert, "that the discretionary power vested in the *intendant* of the revenue to direct a resale in case of inability in the purchaser to pay, was not given by the *resolve alluded to, but was inserted in the act by way of amendment long* after the remonstrance was preferred; whether the intendant was intended to resel the property under positive *rules laid down*, or was to exercise *a discretion*, must be admitted to be immaterial upon the question between us, and the fact you mean to establish by the above assertion is, that the resolve alluded to did not purport or shew an intention in the legislature that *the resales were to be made by the intendant.* Truth is directly contrary to your assertion for the purpose designed by it, as the following extract from the report will shew. "that it is the opinion of the committee, that every purchaser of confiscated British property, who hath not given bond, shall give bond before the first day of April next, with such security as *the intendant of the revenue* shall require, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the time and agreeably to contract, payable the first day of January, 1790, with interest annually, to commence from the first of September last; and if such purchasers neglect to give bond as aforesaid, *the intendant of the revenue be authorised to declare the sale and contract void, and shall sell the same as above*, unless the purchaser shall before sale pay the consideration with interest in the emissions contracted for, or in specie certificates issued by this state." Did any member of the legislature, *whom you did not understand*, inform you of this report too, as you say was the case, respecting the average of the intendant's sales? If so see the 41st page of the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, November session 1784, and you will discover that you were too easily lead to believe what you wished, and what was essential to bolster up a weak argument. As the fact is different from what you have stated it, and you found it necessary to state it differently from the truth, all your conclusions from it fall to the ground, and according to your own implied admission, the reverse positions are true. There cannot remain a doubt after this evidence against you is disclosed, but that the true motives of your objection were as I have stated them to be, and there is as little doubt that you have, with your usual candour and regard to veracity, *made* a report and an amendment which never did exist. Young as you profess to be, I do not think the most hardened veteran could have made a bolder push than this is. You will say, if reasoning from facts will not serve your cause, there is nothing left for it but to make facts, and reason from the fiction, and this may possibly pass under a cloud which you raise over your adversary by accusing him of lying, corruption, duplicity, and all other crimes, the names and essences of which you are perfectly acquainted with. To every reader your line of conduct through the whole course of this dispute must be obvious. Misrepresentation, fallacy and sophistry, lead the way, and to prevent an examination of what you call your argument, you draw the reader's attention off by a torrent of abuse upon me, for the very vices you have just been guilty of, and which you knew would be discovered, if you suffered the attention to dwell sufficiently on your argument to examine and understand it. This is a common artifice, but you have pushed it too far to be successful, and though you are perfectly disposed to deceive, you manage the means of deception so clumsily that they do not produce the intended effect. Men in general are pleased with hearing others abused, but this like all other strong food which the depraved appetite relishes at first sickens upon repetition in over quantities, and men from being pleased come to detest what is disgusting to decency and sentiment, when the thing appears in its proper light, by being so often repeated as to lose the advantage of novelty.

Pursuing the same principles which lead you to misquote the resolve referred to, you allege that bonds were taken, or suits commenced, in all cases in controversy, except the four following, the company who purchased James's Park, colonel Adams, Mr. Long, and Mr. Vanhorn, and that the commission on those amounted to only £. 177 1, from which you made a deduction (upon grounds I am not acquainted with) of £. 56 6 4, and therefore the sum in dispute between us for commission on resales you say is only £. 122 14 8. This is done to induce people to believe it is a mere trifle. But pray where have you buried the double commission on Nanticoke manor and other property that you suppose they are so easily lost sight of. The sum to which this objection lies is truly stated in my last publication to be £. 845 17.

[*To be continued.*]

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE a short reply to make to colonel Stone's publication in this gazette of the 15th of the present

month. It seems to have been designed as a vindication of his own conduct, and to exculpate the late intendant respecting the exchange of certificates between them. Let it be remembered that *I* did not censure the conduct of colonel Stone, nor did I *attack* his feelings or reputation; nor shall I meddle with *his* conduct or character in this address.

The transaction alluded to was represented by me as a disadvantageous one to the public; and the least attention to facts will evince the propriety of my opinion. Mr. Stone's reasoning upon the subject is plausible, but fallacious. His calculation is made upon a supposition that the *provision certificates*, given by the intendant in exchange for depreciation certificates, were worth no more than £.70 *cash* in the hundred. This is said to have been the selling price before, at, and after the exchange was made; and that therefore no imputation could justly be made against the intendant or himself for a transaction by which he got in value from the intendant no more for his property than he could have got from others, and by which it appeared that no possible injury could be done the state. But these premises in their full extent cannot be granted. If it be admitted that the provision certificates might *now and then* be purchased from *a few* of the holders who were *ignorant of their real value* for £.70 in the hundred, it must also be allowed that among those who *knew* their actual worth, at least £.95 in the hundred might be got for them *before*, *at*, and *after* this exchange was made. This is an undeniable fact and can be easily ascertained. It will not be contended, I presume, that the intendant was *ignorant* of the value of those certificates; and if he could have disposed of them to greater advantage, and obtained more than he did in the exchange with colonel Stone, it is clear that he did not manage and improve the public revenue *with the best œconomy, and to the utmost benefit of the public.*—The considerable profit gained by the member who obtained a part of those certificates from colonel Stone upon the same terms upon which he procured them from the intendant, is an irrefragable proof that the intendant might have got more for them than he did, and that his conduct is justly reprehensible.

The provision certificates being *discountable in the present or any future assessment*, were, undoubtedly, for the purpose of paying assessments equal to cash to those who owed taxes; and for the same reason were in the words of the committee, *as good to the state as so much cash in the treasury*; and the state certainly lost the sum reported by the committee. The depreciation certificates are admitted to have been worth about £.75 in the hundred, principal. This being a just estimate of the value of the different certificates, I should certainly question the sincerity of any man of understanding who would say that he thought it a good bargain for the state. The subject being rightly understood, a man can no more say that he thinks it was an advantageous contract for the public, than he can say that in his opinion £.70 are equal to £.100, or that the snow which descends from above is *scarlet* or *green*.

In answer to my observation, that this part of the intendant's conduct, taken separately, could not have been approved by the house of delegates; it is observed by colonel Stone, that a contrary opinion must be formed from their determination, taking the plain meaning and import of their words. From the conduct of the delegates, and the plain and apparent meaning of their expressions, it is evident to me that they purposely avoided giving an opinion on particular parts of the intendant's conduct. Whether they acted *disingenuously* in approving the *general conduct* of an officer, when particular parts of his conduct were exceptionable, is not for me to determine.

G. DUVALL.

February 27, 1787.

*** *A CONSTITUENT will be in our next.*

HAGUE, *November 24.*

BY accounts from Nimeguen, the Stadtholderian court entered that city on the 13th for the winter season. It had been maliciously reported, that the inhabitants were not much pleased at the idea of that illustrious family residing in that city, but the contrary seems to be the fact, as they were received with every demonstration of general joy by the people.

A small difference has arisen between the Austrian government and the states-general, relative to the resolution taken by the latter to keep the canal called Zwin, in Zealand, shut. It is said, that the government general of the Austrian Netherlands, has sent a division of cannoneers to garrison Malines, with ten pieces of cannon from the arsenal at Antwerp, to defend the little bay of Hazegras, upon the Imperial territory, and upon which their high mightinesses thought that the Dutch vessels might cast anchor upon paying the duties of the country. This point is of too little moment not to be soon settled by the respective commissioners who are now employed at Brussels in settling the reciprocal limits.

LONDON, *December 5.*

The English and French treaties with Russia are still on the tapis and undetermined. A variety of obstacles have been thrown in the way; and when the last accounts came from Petersburgh, it was stated that the Imperial court waited for a perusal of the new commercial treaty between England and France, before any determination could be agreed to. The English trade, however, is permitted to go on according to the terms of the last treaty—no unfavourable sign.

A letter from Barcelona says, the regency of Algiers has quarrelled with the Danes, or is seeking a quarrel with them; and nobody here will for the present have any thing to do with that flag, either in loading or insuring.

Should the treaty of commerce receive the sanction of parliament, the late trade of Buckinghamshire, amongst other manufactures, must infallibly be ruined, and the industrious weavers become chargeable to their several parishes. In order, if possible, to avert this evil, the manufacturers of that county are preparing a petition which contains an incontrovertible state of the injuries they justly apprehend must arise from the admission of French lace into England; the petition will be signed by many thousands, and, it is said, will be presented to the house of commons by Mr. Grenville, with the unequivocal approbation of his brother the Marquis of Buckingham.

Perhaps, in the present circumstances of this country, it may be impossible for us to preserve the high tones which we have hitherto used in regard to the navigation laws. The doctrine, that "free bottoms make free goods," it may not be in our power longer to resist, but surely there is no occasion for our voluntary recognizance of it. The time may come when we can successfully assert the reverse of the principle, and we need not state how much it is for our interest to do so, if possible.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, November 16.

"A few days ago two American gentlemen with their attendants arrived here from America, and embarked for Algiers; their business is to endeavour to negotiate a treaty of peace with that power. It is reported, they have considerable and advantageous offers to make the dey, besides many rich presents. These gentlemen are said to be possessed of the greatest abilities, and from their behaviour here, it is sincerily wished by most people they may succeed, yet many politicians think they will meet with no better success than the former negotiators, as that arbitrary and despotic prince seems inflexible in his extorbitant demands.

BOSTON, *February 1.*

Extract of a letter from Worcester, dated January 25.

"Captain Smith, of Athol, gives me information that captain Rice of Guilford, in Vermont informed him, some time the beginning of last week, he was at Mr. Dolittle's, inn keeper in Northfield, in the county of Hampshire, where he learns from the family, that two or three nights before, the king's attorney of the province of Canada lodged at that house; that he had with him a considerable quantity of cash, and that he had by oblique inquiries endeavoured to find out the direct way to Daniel Shays; and that he, with his attendants, set out for the place the morning following."

PHILADELPHIA, *February 14.*

We learn from the eastward, that general Lincoln is dismissing the troops under his command, having totally routed and dispersed the insurgents, except 100 men, who, under their leader Shays, have fled for refuge into New-Hampshire; and that the general court of Massachusetts is convened, and about adopting the necessary measures to secure public peace and good order in future.

A report is also circulating in town, that a party from the settlement of Kentucke has taken possession of Fort St. Vincent's, within the congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel, having on board a considerable sum of money, in the Mississippi; declaring, that as the Spaniards will not permit their vessels to go down that river, that they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

Extract of a letter from London, December 5.

"The Reverend Dr. Provost and Dr. White arrived here a few days ago, and have taken lodgings in parliament street, where they are daily visited by persons of the first rank and respectability. The American ambassador accompanied them to the archbishop's, by whom they were very politely received, and assured, that they should receive episcopal consecration, without any unnecessary delay. It is said that they intend to leave England in the February packet."

A late London paper says that the British parliament, which was to have met on the 14th December last, was prorogued to the 23d January, when it was declared divers weighty and important affairs would be laid before them; that the French are strengthening their connections with America, by taking off their hands their tobacco, the consumption of which in France (in snuff principally) amounts to 40,000 hogsheads annually, while that of England does not far exceed 10,000 hogsheads; and that about 300 convicts had been embarked for Botany Bay.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, deceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

1 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

IN the press and will shortly be published, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the proposed plan of an emission of paper, and on the means of effecting it,

1 X By ARISTIDES.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 29th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utenfils, an half-blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart.——The creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

1 WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

Annapolis, February 26, 1787.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with every convenience for the accommodation of man and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened TAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles, at the upper corner of North-east street, near the old market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their company, and assures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfaction in every respect than their

Most obedient, and very humble servant,

1 02 7/6 JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

January 10, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hanson, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanson, and Mr Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the press, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

J. PARNHAM,
BENNETT DYSON,
GEORGE LEE.

1 02 5/5

I HEREBY request the favour of all persons who have any just claims against me to bring them in legally proved, and likewise most earnestly desire all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

1 02 7/6 BENJAMIN FAIRBAIRN.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts legally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

1 02 7/6 PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

1 03 16/10

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

1 Joseph. Turner BELAIN POSEY.

February 15, 1787

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

1

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old, has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the traces, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 03 7/6

Annapolis, February 15, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty-five years of age, says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away and pay charges.

2 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 23, 1787.

WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man nam d JOE, forty five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

FOR the disposal of a large and valuable collection of Books, consisting of three thousand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the most esteemed authors, in Agriculture, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymistry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, History, Husbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philosophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Physic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500	Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.	300	do.
1 do.	200 do.	200	do.
2 do.	100 do.	200	do.
4 do.	50 do.	200	do.
8 do.	25 do.	200	do.
150 do.	16 do.	2400	do.
167 Prizes.		4000	Dollars.
333 Blanks.			
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000	

2

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the first day of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the Prizes advertised and delivered as soon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Messieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church street, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be seen.

The subscriber, desirous of giving general satisfaction, purposes that each adventurer who should have a prize of books drawn against the number of his ticket, and the books so drawn should not suit his taste, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any sort of jewellery, silver watches, plated ware, gold and silver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any sort of goods the subscriber may have in his store at the time of drawing.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A stout set negro girl to be sold by private sale for cash.

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHN ANSTEY, Esq; of the kingdom of Great-Britain, having been specially authorised and appointed, pursuant to the directions of an act of the British parliament, to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, as may be material for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the act now in force, or any former act, for losses sustained during the late war in America, in consequence of attachment to the British government; and the same having been duly notified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary resident at the court of London, to the honourable the minister for foreign affairs, as also to his excellency the governor of this state.

THEREFORE such inquiry and examination generally, and indifferently, in all cases, for the purpose above mentioned, is at this time instituted in the state of Maryland; and of this, all persons any way concerned on behalf of themselves, or their friends, to manifest and make *evident* the real *bonâ fide* amount in value of the actual losses sustained in this state, are hereby particularly desired to take notice. 2

February 13, 1787.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh,

A NUMBER of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children.

2 WILLIAM STEUART.

Bladensburg, February 12, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Joshua Wilson Selby, as I am determined not to pay the same.

2 JOHN BEALL.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the 8th day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASQUITH, St. Mary's county.

Edward Burgess, Annapolis; Mary Bishop, Calvert county; John Barnes, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Bowie, Dorset county.

Samuel Chase (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, John Joseph Combes, Mary Coffy, Hugh Champlin, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; William Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry, Clement's Bay; Noble Crawford, Dauphin county, N. America.

Mr. Davidson, William Dancer, Hugh Donnoly, Annapolis; Impey Dawson, and Co. Talbot county; Philip Darnall, Fielder Dorsett, Paruxent.

John Gibson, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Tulip Hill.

Daniel Henry, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Messieurs Herriot, Somerset county; Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d, (3), Lower Marlborough.

John J. Jacobs, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county.

James Kennedy, Talbot county.

Henry Lowes, Somerset; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point; Hardage Lane, Patowmack.

Anne Muse, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-Point; Messieurs M'Bryde and Roxburgh, Somerset county.

Lawrence O'Neale, Edward Olmond, Annapolis.

Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gatham Pattan, Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speake Charles county; major Snowden, Prince-George's county; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Susannah Somerville, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and R. G. Smith, Francis Skrivan, Chester-town.

William Tite, Annapolis; John Thomas, Maryland; John Turner, South Milford, America.

Dr. Williamson, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico ware-house, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogsheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogsheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby she conceives what remains is her property; these are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

2 JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimbursed the monies which the subscribers, and the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the said parish, generally called Chester Church; and also to be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim against them on account of the said building which may still remain unsatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, shewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inspected by any person who desires.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

2

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

10 X JOHN HALKERSTON.

Bladensburg, February, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to a certain Peter Young, as I am determined not to pay the same.

3 X WILLIAM YOUNG.

January 15, 1787.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Delight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from hauling the sein at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

4 RALPH FORSTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, in the latter end of September last, from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, DICK, a very lusty mulatto fellow, about twenty five years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look, and frowns when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, and well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, having been formerly a waiting-man; he is fond of dress, and took with him a variety of cloaths; he will change his name and pass for a free man, and may have a forged pass; he will make for the eastern shore or Pennsylvania, or he will attempt to get on board some vessel, probably a bay craft, as he worked on board one by the name of Thomas Webster in his last runaway trip, when he commonly wore a short canvas shirt over his other cloaths. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, or for securing him in any gaol, and giving notice so that his master gets him again, if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

N. B. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking him board or employing him. 2

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

January 16, 1787.

WENT adrift from my landing the 4th of December last, a flat bottomed clinch work BOAT, about 25 feet in length, and five or six in breadth, only a few months old, and had received a coat of tar about six weeks before I lost her; she has a remarkable wide stern for the convenience of laying a sein out, and her head is very singular, the planks overjetting and hiding the stem, and their ends secured by a slab of iron a few inches wide, which extends from the top to bottom, and is put on clumsily; she rises very much at the head and stern, can be rowed with six, and is uncommonly light for her size; her timbers are chiefly of mulberry, and her plank of oak. Whoever will inform me by letter, to be left in the post office, at Annapolis, where I may get her again, shall receive a guinea for his trouble, and if the boat is delivered at my landing upon Kent Island, about four miles above Kent-point, which may be conveniently done by any vessel passing up or down the bay, the person or persons delivering her shall receive the above reward, and any other reasonable charges from 3 X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by 13 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

February 13, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to w3

2 WILLIAM STEUART, JOHN WEEMS, } administrators.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

25 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his son, propose to petition the honourable general assembly, at their next session, touching certain confiscated property of the said Addison. 4

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2095.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1787.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

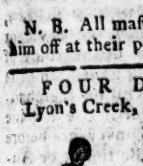
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of January, 1787, a negro fellow named POMPEY, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, remarkably black, has very white teeth and eyes, a down ſulky look when ſpoke to or examined; had on and took with him ſundry wearing apparel, viz. a negro cotton jacket and breeches dyed yellow, a pair of old corded ditto, and an old blue ſilk coat, and a pair of black tattin breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts half worn; he went off in company with an Iriſhman by the name of STEPHEN HAMILTON POKE, who it is probable will offer the ſaid negro for ſale. Whoever will ſecure either the ſaid Poke or the ſaid negro in gaol, or otherwiſe, ſo that his ſaid maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by me

ROBERT SANDERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril. 1

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Lyon's Creek, Calvert county, January 25, 1787.



RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d inſtant, a negro man named JACOB, 30 years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a flat noſe, and thick lips, he is tolerable handy with an ax, and been much accuſtomed of going by water, and very well acquainted in the harbours of Chaſapeake bay; had on when he went away, an old cotton waiſtcoat and breeches; I think he has other cloaths with him, but cannot deſcribe them, therefore he may probably change his name; I expect he may endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel to Baltimore-town, as he is well acquainted in that town. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above 10 miles fifteen ſhillings, if out of the county three dollars, if out of the ſtate the above reward including what the law allows, paid by 2 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be SOLD,

TWO blooded ſtallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterſon, viz. the noted horſe ROCHESTER, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is ſo well known to moſt of the ſportſmen of this ſtate, as to render recapitulation needleſs. ROMULUS, an elegant full blooded horſe, (except a ſmall mixture of the hunter) full ſixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this ſpring, was eſteemed a good runner until he met with a ſmall lameneſs in training, which he has now got over; the above horſes will be ſold on a credit, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity, if not ſold by the twentieth of March next, they will be ſtarmed for the ſeaſon. There is likewiſe for ſale at the ſame place a handſome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filley, riſing two years old, got by Rocheſter, equal in figure and ſize to any thing in the ſtate. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or to farm either of the above ſtud horſes, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the ſubſcriber, living four miles on the road from Buſh-town to Havre-de-Grace. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the above John Patterſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by 5w.

3 GEORGE PATTERSON, adminiſtrator.

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond, paſſed by me, to Mr. Stephen Weſt, of Prince-George's county, dated the firſt day of June, 1786, for between ninety and one hundred pounds ſterling, the ſame having been given in ſatisfaction of a judgment, on which he has ſince taken out an execution againſt me, which is ſuperſeded. Nothing is, therefore, due to Mr. Weſt on the bond.

3X GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Annapolis, February 22, 1787.

For SALE,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

ABOUT 35 tons burthen, with her tackle and apparel. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, in Annapolis, where they have for ſale a large aſſortment of dry goods, amongſt which are, a quantity of ſeins from 30 to 50 fathoms long, which they are determined to ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or country produce.

3X JOHN PETTY, and Co.

January 26, 1787.

To the worthy gentlemen merchants, and others, concerned in wharfs and crafts in the city of Annapolis.

THE ſubſcriber humbly purpoſes to erect or frame a machine for the ſecurity and ſafe guard of the wharfs already finiſhed, or that may be finiſhed in this city, it is called a pile-driving machine, and requires a block of 350 weight, and a fall of 35 feet, the utility of which will be of the greateſt advantage to the proprietors of wharfs, as by driving the piles at proper diſtances they will not only preſerve the wharfs from bilging, but will likewiſe keep them firm and ſolid, and at the ſame time prevent either ſhipping or ſmall craft from ſurging. He likewiſe purpoſes to frame and make a machine for clearing the dock, and making every wharf navigable for veſſels of any burthen. Any gentlemen who chooſes to encourage ſo uſeful an undertaking will pleaſe to communicate the ſame to the ſubſcriber ſoon, as if properly encouraged, he will have the pile-driving machine completed by the firſt of April next; and as wharf building, where the water can be made navigable, has been of the greateſt advantage as well as a beauty and an ornament to the place where properly encouraged, the ſubſcriber hopes to meet with the public's approbation and encouragement.

3X MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling houſe, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and ſtock, amongſt the ſtock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horſes out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

3 HENRY MAY.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the ſubſcribers for ſhares in the company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of five per cent. and the ſecond of two and an half per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of ten per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of ten per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law. And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced, with the incidental charges, the ſaid preſident and directors, or a majority of them, in the name of the company may ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt, or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale had been made by the original proprietor." And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigour.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. ſecretary.

January 3, 1787. 3X

Annapolis, January 6, 1787.

THIS is to inform my good cuſtomers and the public in general, that I have opened a private houſe on the moſt reaſonable terms; the ſubſcriber will be obliged to all thoſe who will favour him with their company. 2

JOSEPH BREWER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber is determined ſo ſettle his books; ſuits will be commenced againſt March court for the ſame. J. B.

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it in this caſe, if we conſider the rate of allowance heretofore. In fact the ſentiment appears pretty general, if we may judge from common practice. But when the affairs of thoſe people, who adopt this mode of increaſe, come to be wound up by themſelves, or others, the balance is too often found, to the ſore regret of their creditors, to be on the other ſide of the account.

[illegible] circumſtance; for not being confined to that uſe alone, they are equally, or nearly, as valuable for other purpoſes. Can this be ſaid of paper money? Is there one valuable purpoſe in life to which it can be applied independent of its ideal uſe? Bank bills and bankers notes in England have, in effect, an intrinſic value, becauſe you can, upon producing them, obtain what they repreſent; and it is owing

and preſent expectations of another, or other emiſſions, has had that operation in a great degree. And as long as this continues, or whenever the meaſure is carried into effect, the ſame conſequence muſt accompany that ſituation, or reſult from this event.

That lands, negroes, and houſes, will not ſell for half their value, is rather owing to the imagina-

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 23, 1787.

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N. B. The Lottery w
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Annapolis, M
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men, and child

Bladenſburg, February 12, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on my bond to Joſhua Wilſon Selby, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.

JOHN BEALL.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

An ACT for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims againſt Britiſh merchants trading to this ſtate before the revolution, and ſince peace thoſe merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this ſtate, and thoſe factors or agents never having notified by public advertiſement, or otherwiſe, their power to adjuſt the debts of ſaid merchants, thoſe citizens who have claims againſt them are unable to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts, and it being neceſſary to ſecure, as far as poſſible, to our citizens their juſt debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch factors or agents, or their principals, now within this ſtate, unleſs bond with ſecurity be given as herein after directed, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the auditor a liſt of all balances due to ſuch merchants upon oath, and any ſuch factor, agent or merchant, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate ſhall, within four months from the time of coming into this ſtate, lodge with the auditor a liſt upon oath of balances due to ſuch merchants, and if they ſhould neglect to deliver ſuch liſt as aforeſaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of ſuch merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the ſeveral courts of juſtice within this ſtate are hereby directed not to proceed, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, to give judgment againſt any citizen of this ſtate on any action brought by any of the ſaid merchants, or their agents as aforeſaid, unleſs they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this ſtate to ſubjects of Great Britain, and every ſuch Britiſh creditor, if he ſhall collect, ſhall give bond to the ſtate with ſuch ſecurity and in ſuch penalty as the chancellor ſhall approve, with condition, that he will ſatisfy and pay all juſt debts due from ſuch creditor to any citizen of this ſtate, ſo far as debts ſhall be collected by him; and no debtor of any ſuch Britiſh creditor ſhall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and ſecurity ſhall be given as aforeſaid, then the Britiſh merchant, agent or factor, ſhall not be obliged to return the liſt as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims againſt perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated by this ſtate, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and paſſed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and ſtill may be rejected for want of the neceſſary evidence to ſatisfy the auditor of the juſtneſs of the claim, *Be it enacted*, That in all caſes where the auditor has rejected or ſhall reject any account or claim as aforeſaid for want of the neceſſary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjuſt, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authoriſed to make up an iſſue on the caſe and ſend it for trial to the county court where ſuch perſon reſides, or the general court, as the caſe may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforeſaid ſhall be ſufficient to authoriſe the treaſurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where it ſhall appear to the auditor by the liſts returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate due to perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated as Britiſh property, the creditors of ſuch perſons ſhall reſort for ſatisfaction out of ſuch debts, and the property confiſcated ſhall be only reſponſible where ſuch debts are inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the claims of ſuch creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore veſted in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts paſſed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his poſſeſſion all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconſider, adjuſt, and paſs or reject the ſame, as juſtice ſhall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the ſame, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper perſon in their county to take into their poſſeſſion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to ſuch perſons convicted as aforeſaid, and that the ſaid perſon ſo appointed ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed to collect, and if need be to ſue for and recover in the name of this ſtate, all ſuch debts, dues and demands, as he ſhall diſcover to be due in his county to ſuch convicted perſon, and to pay the ſame, after deducting his commiſſion for his trouble and expence, into the treaſury of his ſhore, and that the monies ſo paid in ſhall be conſidered as part of the eſtate of the perſon to whom due, and applied towards diſcharging the claims againſt ſuch eſtate; and the perſon ſo as aforeſaid appointed by the county court for the purpoſe aforeſaid ſhall, before he acts in virtue of ſuch appointment, give bond to the ſtate in ſuch penalty and with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid court ſhall approve, for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in him by this act, the ſaid bond to be lodged with the clerk of ſaid court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be tranſmitted with all convenient ſpeed to the regiſter in chancery, to be by him ſafely kept in his office, and ſuch county court may allow the perſon by them appointed ſuch commiſſion for his trouble as they may adjudge reaſonable according to circumſtances, not exceeding in any caſe fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and ſales made of lands by perſons who were Britiſh ſubjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or ſome one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of ſuch property, or compelling a ſpecific performance of ſuch contracts. *Be it enacted*, That in all caſes where there has been a contract and ſale of any real property by a Britiſh ſubject previous to the revolution, and ſuch contract has not been completed, in all ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumſtances of the caſe, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeable to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon ſuch decree being ſigned, and the money paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-ſimple for the ſame but no decree ſhall paſs for a conveyance before ſixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing ſuch bill, and a ſummons iſſues for the attorney general to appear and ſhew cauſe, if any, why ſuch decree ſhould not paſs.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſtate, paſſed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, that all claims againſt this ſtate, on account of property confiſcated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwiſe, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or adminiſtrators, which have ariſen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general, on or before the firſt day of September, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, and when paſſed and ſettled as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by this ſtate as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or adminiſtrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwiſe to the ſatisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of ſufficient notice, or from ſome unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforeſaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim againſt this ſtate, on account of the property of the debtor being confiſcated, ſhall be paſſed, unleſs ſatisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated, to ſatisfy the claim exhibited againſt the ſtate, and that due induſtry has been uſed by the claimant to diſcover debts ſubject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to ſecure his claim out of ſuch debts.

The general aſſembly having extended the time for bringing in claims againſt the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the perſons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay muſt, before they can receive it, produce their diſcharges, or if they have loſt or miſlaid them, good and ſufficient vouchers of their being the identical perſons who ſerved in the army by the names they reſpectively call themſelves, and thoſe who adminiſter as legal repreſentatives of ſoldiers who actually died in the ſervice of the United States, muſt produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceaſed. And further, that no perſon who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in perſon or as a repreſentative of a ſoldier deceaſed, will receive any anſwer as to what may be due to either of them. And no perſon, or the repreſentative of a perſon who was not in ſervice on the 30th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly diſcharged, or muſtered dead after that time, or who had not ſerved two full years before that time, from and after the firſt day of January, 1777, and was not regularly diſcharged or muſtered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforeſaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon.

RALPH FORSTER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*